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THE
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

Annual Meeting.

1852.

The annual meeting for the distribution of Prizes and Medals to the Students of the above Institution was held in the Town Hall on Monday the 6th of October. Owing the inclemency of the weather the assembly was not so numerous as it otherwise would have been. Amongst those present were the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, Professors J. B. Davies, M.D., James Johnstone, M.D., S. Wright, M.D., J. T. Heslop, M.D., Knowles, Berry, Bolton, G. Shaw, Marshall, and Rose; the Rev. G. Richards, Classical Tutor; the Rev. W. Hunt, Mathematical Tutor; Mr. R. C. Jordan, Medical Tutor; Mr. J. I. O'Flanagan, French Master; the Revds. J. C. Miller, W. Cockin, J. Oldknow, J. B. Owen (Bilston) J. M. Aston, J. W. Harte, H. J. Burfield, E. Frith, J. L. Claughton, W. H. Hill, and D. Melville; J. E. Piercy, Esq.; Aldermen Phillips and Lawden; Councillors Roderick, Blews, Reeves, Knowles, Ratcliff, Chance, Gameson, Boyce, Sturges, and John Allday; Messrs. E. T. Cox, E. Armfield, John E. Clift, John Boucher, G. Taylor, J. V. Solomon, Carter, J. Suckling, Bembridge, D. Bolton, Demonstrator of Anatomy, &c. In the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the Principal of the College, on the motion of J. E. Piercy, Esq., William Lucy, Esq., the High Bailiff of the Manor of Birmingham, was called to the chair. Letters expressive of great regret at unavoidable absence were received from the Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Howe, Lord Redesdale, Sir J. N. L. Chetwode, Bart., High Sheriff for the County, R. Spooner and C. N. Newdegate, Esqrs., Members for the County, C. Geach, Esq., M.P., G. F. Muntz and W. Scholefield, Esqrs., the Borough Members, H. Smith, Esq., the Mayor, and other gentlemen.—The CHAIRMAN opened the business by observing that he had been unexpectedly called upon, in the absence of their noble President and the Rev. Vice-President, Chancellor Law, to take the chair, and he regretted exceedingly that he was so thoroughly unprepared to discharge the duties which devolved upon him. Relying, however, upon their indulgence, he would at once proceed to read the Report. Mr. Lucy then read the following

REPORT :—

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that the Council of Queen's College presents to the Governors and the public a Report of the proceedings and progress of the Institution during the past year;—this satisfaction arising from their having the same reason as heretofore for congratulating their noble Patrons and Friends, and raising their thoughts with thankfulness to the Great Author of Good for the uninterrupted success of the College.

The first important subject to which your Council has to direct your attention is an especial mark of Royal favour conferred on the College by the grant of a second Supplemental Charter. It had been suggested by your great benefactor and Visitor, and it appeared to your Council desirable, that the Crown should be petitioned for additional powers in order to give permanency to your extended system of education—which system now embraces the wide range of Literature, Science, and Art, together with instruction in the doctrines and duties of Christianity according to the teaching of the

Church of England, in addition to instruction in all the departments of Medicine and Surgery.

On a petition founded on these views our revered Sovereign has been graciously pleased to bestow on your Society the precious boon solicited, by which your College is empowered to confer academic rank on students in the Engineering Department—the power of granting such degrees under Charter not being possessed by any other Society. Her Majesty has also been pleased to add to your Council two members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and two members of the Architectural Society. In the Department of Laws her Majesty has been graciously pleased to add to your Council two members deputed from the Law Society. And in order to carry out the views of the Theological Department, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate a Committee of Council, consisting of the Principal, the Vice-Principal, the Treasurer, the Dean of the Faculty, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Dean of the Cathedral of Worcester, the Archdeacon of Coventry, the Rector of the parish of St. Martin, and the Rector of the parish of St. Philip.

In the provisions of such a Charter your Council cannot but view the means of augmented stability and usefulness to your College, and refer to it as a subject of much thankfulness, and have tendered to her Majesty the Queen the homage of their profound gratitude for this additional act of Royal favour.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford having long entertained the pious wish of training sober-minded young men with scanty pecuniary means for Holy Orders, did in the year 1849 present to your College the noble sum of 2000*l.* towards the endowment of the Wardenship, and 3000*l.* for the endowment of a Professorship of Pastoral Theology. Your Council has now to record that that great philanthropist has this year conveyed to your College a further sum of 10,000*l.* for the same objects—the interest of 6500*l.* to be applied as an increase of the salary of the Warden, and 2500*l.* towards the salary of the Professor of Pastoral Theology. The duties of the Warden have been thus clearly defined by Dr. Warneford:—"He shall occupy, as much as may be, the same position as the Principal at King's College, London; he is to be the resident Head of all the Departments; and he is to superintend and carry forward all those plans which have been perfected with so much care and labour." Dr. Warneford has added a further sum of 1000*l.*, the interest of which provides for the endowment of four Scholarships for students in Theology.

In addition to these princely endowments your great benefactor has presented 500*l.* towards the liquidation of debts due from the College for current expenses, and 500*l.* for the purchase of furniture, books, &c. &c., for the Theological Department. Your Council at once gave intimation to the Committee of Council of the Theological Department on the receipt of the above endowments, adding an earnest hope that they would take the necessary steps for the immediate opening of that Department. Your Council also expressed to Dr. Warneford their humble prayers that it would please God to give His blessing to the many noble Institutions which his munificence has established and fostered for the well-being of mankind, and more especially for his grants for the foundation of Professorships and Scholarships in this College, with a view to the inculcation of sound religion in youth, and for the better fitting the rising generation to pursue an honourable course of life, with a knowledge of what their Heavenly Father requires of them.

Your Council have reason to believe that the Committee of the Theological Department have been actively engaged in organizing the Department, and have been in communication with the Archbishops and Bishops; and that the Department will be opened without delay to three descriptions of students.

1.—To those who have taken a Degree in Arts at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham; and to graduated students of the Queen's College.

2.—To Members of the Arts Department of the Queen's College who have passed the examinations required by the College at the end of their first year's course of study, and desire, with the sanction of the Warden and Professor, as hereinafter provided, to combine the two last years of the Course in Arts with the two years required in the Theological Department.

N.B.—Every such student before obtaining the Theological Certificate will be required to take the rank of a graduated Student in Arts.

3.—To Literates who have obtained the sanction of the Bishop in whose diocese they have resided.

N.B.—Literates thus sanctioned, if unprepared to pass the preliminary examination, may enter the Arts Department for that special purpose.

The expenses of the Department will not exceed

For Rooms, Commons, and Attendance.....	£50 per annum.
For College Fee.....	5 „
For Lectures in Divinity.....	10 „

Your Council believes that the present time is highly favourable for such a measure; the multiplication of small Benefices, and the deficiency of the number of Clergy, appearing to call for an additional supply of persons duly qualified to supply the growing wants of the Church; and in no part of the kingdom has the population more rapidly increased, and the number of Curacies and small Benefices been more multiplied, than in the thickly-inhabited district in which your College is situated.

The Council is happy to be able to report that the Committee of the Theological Department have intimated to them that the Archbishops and Bishops have made no objection to the scheme which the Committee issued, and give them grounds for hoping that they (the Bishops) generally will receive their students among their candidates for Orders.

One subject of regret only has occurred, namely, that the Rev. Horace Gray, who had accepted the office of Professor of Pastoral Theology, and who for three years had held the office of Warden, has been obliged to resign, in consequence of the Bishop of his diocese calling him into residence on his living in Somersetshire.

The Council beg to acknowledge the valuable and important services rendered by him both to the College and Hospital; and they unanimously and cordially wish him all happiness in the performance of the parochial duties to which he is required to return. To find an efficient successor must demand time, but the Council have reason to hope that a successor will be found in every way most able and satisfactory.

Medical Department.—This Department has in every respect fully supported its character during the past year. The number of students registered as studying at Queen's College between the 1st of October, 1851, and the 1st of October, 1852, is 89. The number of students registered as being in attendance on the Medical Classes of the Senior Department is 74, and the number of students registered as being in attendance on the classes of the Junior Department 15.

Fifty-four students have, in the above period, attended the Medical and Surgical practice of the Queen's Hospital.

Of the students in the Senior Department, 27 have been in residence within the walls of the College, 47 have resided with Medical Practitioners in or near Birmingham, or have been living with parents or guardians, or have been in lodgings.

The number of students entered to the Junior Department, and in residence with the College Tutor, has been eleven, and the non-resident students in the same Department, four.

The following Students presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination at the University of London, and passed.

First Division.

Bright,
Henchley.

Second Division.

Green,
Coathupe.

Your Council has the satisfaction to record that Lambert has passed his examination for the degree of B.A., and has obtained the second place in honours in Chemistry; and Vincent has passed his first M.B. examination. The following Students have presented themselves before the Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and have obtained their diplomas:—

Webb,
Perry,
Sharman,
Stabb,

Wilkinson,
Edney,
Franks,
Chavasse,

Wall,
Smith.

The following Students have presented themselves before the Society of Apothecaries, and have obtained the licence of that body to practise :—

Webb, Wall,	Yates, Franks,	Chavasse.
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PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professors' Prizes have been awarded to the following Students :—

Anatomy	First Medal	Wilkinson.
Surgery	First Medal	James.
Ditto	Certificates	{ Franks.
		{ Salter.
Medicine	First Medal	Webb.
Ditto	Certificates	{ Franks.
		{ Wilkinson.
Chemistry	First Medal	Harris.
Ditto	Certificate	Lambert.
Materia Medica ..	First Medal	Jacob.
Ditto	Certificate	Fowke.
Botany	First Medal	Jauncey.
Ditto	Certificate	Fowke.
Midwifery	First Medal	Franks.
Forensic Medicine ..	First Medal	Harris.
Demonstrations	Books	Fowke.

CLINICAL PRIZES.

The Clinical Prizes have been awarded to the following Students :—

Professor Dr. Birt Davies : Medicine, five guineas, Franks.

Professor Dr. Samuel Wright : Medicine, 1st prize, ten guineas, Banks.

Professor Dr. Samuel Wright : Medicine, 2d prize, five guineas, Wilkinson.

Professor Knowles : Surgery, five guineas, Jauncey.

TUTORS' PRIZES.

The Tutors' and Masters' Prizes have been awarded as follow :—

Classical Prize, books	Bright.
Mathematical Prize, 1st class	Smith.
Ditto ditto 2d class	{ Bright.
	{ Coathupe.
Medical Tutor's Prize	Bond.
French Master's Prize	Moore.
German Master's Prize	Bright.
Drawing Master's Prize	Bond.

The Vice-Principal's Prize of five guineas in books has been awarded to Bond, who has carried off the Piercy Prize for proficiency in the German language, and the Webster Prize for proficiency in the French language; also the Drawing Prize. The Theological Prize of five guineas, offered by the Professor of Pastoral Theology, the Rev. H. F. Gray, has been awarded to Perry, a non-resident student, who has also obtained one of the Governors' gold Medals for regularity and good conduct for a period of three years. Franks, the successful competitor for so many prizes, has obtained a Governors' gold Medal and Professor Sands Cox's Prize of five guineas, for the best Essays read at the Debating Society on a Classical and Mathematical subject.

Your Council has the satisfaction to announce that Jacob and Arden have been elected Warneford Scholars, and the Warneford Medals have been awarded to Webb and Waller. The prize has this year been limited by the Examiners to the medals, on the ground that the intentions of the Founder have not been entirely carried out. In the specification of the conditions for the prize, *Holy Scripture* is made the paramount authority for the attestations of the Divine attributes, the simple proof of the Divine perfections from the evidences of wise and merciful contrivances discoverable in the formation and uses of the parts of the human body not being sufficient for the prize.

The Donor's instructions are—"The Essays sent in for these prizes are to be of a Religious as well as Scientific nature; the sub-

ject is to be taken out of any branch of Anatomical, Physiological, or Pathological science, and to be handled in a practical or professional manner, and according to those evidences of the facts and phenomena which Anatomy and Physiology and Pathology so abundantly supply, but always and especially with a view to exemplify or set forth, by instance or example, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, *as revealed and declared in Holy Writ.*"

Tb records of the attendance of the respective classes at Lectures have been placed by your Professors, Tutors, and Masters on the table at the Monthly and Quarterly Boards; and your Council feels great pleasure in stating, with regard to them, that nothing can be more gratifying than the account uniformly given of the diligence, good conduct, and regularity of the students. The Chaplain's Register also shows that the daily attendance at Divine service has been good, and the attendance of the students, both senior and junior, at the Lectures on Christian Ethics generally satisfactory.

The Senior Tutor has reported to your Council that he has called on all the students residing in lodgings, and that all the lodgings seemed very respectable, and the conduct of the students, as far as he could judge, good.

At the close of every Term Reports have been forwarded by the Warden, from the Professors, Tutors, and Masters, to the parent or guardian of each student. The Council hopes that this arrangement will both encourage the students in their exertions and prove satisfactory to the parents.

Engineering Department.—In April last your Council received from your Engineering Committee the following Report, which was adopted and entered on your Minutes:—

"The Committee recommend, 1st.—That the scale of charges in the Engineering Department shall be at the rate of 75*l.* per annum for non-resident students.

"2d.—That the Professorship of Mathematics be filled by the Rev. William Hunt, M.A., Mathematical Tutor in your College; the Professorship of Chemistry, by Professor George Shaw; the Professorship of Civil Engineering, by Mr. W. P. Marshall, the accomplished Secretary of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; the Professorship of Engineering Drawing, by Mr. Rofe; and that Teachers of French, German, and Italian languages be also appointed.

"3d.—That the course of study in this department shall continue through a period of three years, and shall comprise the Foreign Languages, pure and mixed Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Experimental Philosophy, Mechanics, Manufacturing Art, the Principles and Construction of Machinery, Architectural Constructions, and Mechanical Drawing.

"4th.—That there shall be a preliminary examination on entrance by the Professor of Mathematics and the Professor of Civil Engineering, and an examination at the close of each year of study by the College Authorities.

"5th.—That every facility shall be afforded for occasional Students who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of any single class, or of any number of classes, for limited periods.

"6th.—That the same regulations now adopted in other Departments of the College as to attendance on religious instruction and public worship, shall be applicable also to this Department.

"7th.—That other details of the Department shall be arranged from the precedents existing at Dublin, Durham, and King's College, as may be determined at future meetings."

Your Council have pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance they have received from Mr. M'Connell and Mr. John E. Clift in the formation and establishment of this department. Considering the present condition of engineering and architectural science, the unrestricted competition to which the Trade and Manufactures of the country must inevitably be henceforth exposed, in connection with the fact that systematic education in Arts and Manufactures is established in some Continental States, a cogent argument is supplied that this department should be energetically and efficiently carried out; and the recent alarming and numerous accidents in ships, mines, manufactories, and railways must be allowed to add still further importance and urgency to this division of our Report.

Law Department.—Your Council regrets that they cannot report favourably of this department; but it is proposed at once to call

together the Law Members of your Council, so as to endeavour to place this department on a more satisfactory and permanent footing.

Arts Department.—This Department is conducted on the same principles as laid down in former Reports. Your Council anticipates a large increase of students on the opening of the Theological Department. Your Council also looks forward to be able shortly to lay before the public a most important communication in reference to this branch. With regard to the proceedings in this department, it may be mentioned that the Committee of Council have had occasion to re-appoint the Vice-Principal as Warden *pro tempore*. The inestimable benefits conferred on your College by Mr. Chancellor Law, from its first foundation to the present period, are too well known to require special mention, but it would be an abandonment of a duty in framing this Report not to acknowledge specially the valuable services rendered by him already in the performance of this office. The result of Mr. Chancellor Law's residence in College, in the year 1846, at every personal sacrifice, gave an impulse to your Society which must always be held in grateful remembrance, whilst his present acceptance of office cannot fail to give a right direction to the Theological and Arts Departments.

Your Council, having now completed their Report of the six Departments of the College, following the precedents of former years have next to report on the Museums and Library.

The *Anatomical Museum* has been enriched by the purchase of a series of models illustrative of Surgical Anatomy from Paris, executed by Carreaux and Chaillon, and which were much admired by the Profession at the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations; also of some beautiful models in wax, executed by Calami and Ricci, celebrated Florentine artists; also of a series of models of important fractures and dislocations, from the private collection of your Professor of Surgery. Considering the essential importance of Anatomical studies, your Council take this opportunity to express their thankfulness to the Guardians of the Unions of King's Norton, Aston, and West Bromwich, for the expression of their willingness to carry out the provisions of the Act of the Legislature in reference to anatomical inspection. It must also be noted that your Council has found every facility extended to it from the judicious co-operation of the Guardians and Overseers of this town.

In the *Natural History Museum* numerous important and valuable additions have been made. Your Council may mention some rare specimens of the poisonous snakes of Afghanistan, handsomely presented by the relatives of the late Mr. George Mackenzie, through Mr. Henry Feather—the specimens, many of which were taken in the Cabul Pass, are accompanied with original and interesting remarks, which add greatly to the value of the present; a fine specimen of the *Tapirus Americanus*, presented by Mrs. Wombwell; also a fine specimen of the *Camelus*, interesting from the animal having conveyed over the Great Desert the Overland Mail to India for a period of twelve years.

The Library.—Your Library has also received numerous valuable additions; presents have been made by Colonel Whylock, R.M., Dr. James Johnstone, and other friends. Attention is directed to Mascagni's *Universal Anatomy*, consisting of eight whole length figures, and twenty other plates, published at Pisa in the year 1827. This work is of great value, the original copper-plates having been lost in the shipwreck of the *Elizabeth*, on their transmission to America.

Having thus shortly mentioned the most important occurrences of the past year, it remains for the Council to offer, in the most respectful terms, their acknowledgments to the Right Hon. Lord Lytton, who has been unwearied in his attention to the duties of his office. To the Archdeacon of Coventry the thanks of this Council are also due for his valuable advice and able assistance at your Council Boards.

Your Council knows not in what adequate terms they can mention the name of Mr. Sands Cox in connection with your College. However, your Council are so far relieved, that each and every one well knows and appreciates the invaluable services rendered by him to the Institution. To Mr. Sands Cox's fostering care indeed all the departments owe their existence, their advance, and their prosperity.

Your Council reports that the several Professors have continued to

deserve the warmest thanks of the College by the zealous discharge of their respective duties.

The Classical Tutor has distinguished himself by zeal and ability in executing the important duties he is hourly called upon to fulfil in the internal discipline of the College, as well as in Chapel and the Lecture Hall. The Mathematical Tutor has been diligent and earnest in the discharge of the important trusts committed to his care in the Junior Department.

The result of the examinations at the University of London has shown that the Medical Tutor has spared no pains to aid and assist the students in their studies.

The Masters in French, German, and Drawing, have all laboured zealously in their several vocations.

Your Council has next to state, that it is the province of this meeting to confirm or reject the following Bye-laws:—

“1.—That a book be kept by each Tutor and Master, specifying the times of attendance of each student; such book to be laid before the Council at their monthly meetings.

“2.—That previously to the commencement of every lecture the Tutor or Master shall call over the names of the students.

“3.—That each Tutor or Master shall keep a register of the time of commencement and duration of his lecture; such register to be laid before the Council at each monthly Board.

“4.—That no Tutor or Master shall be absent from lectures, or dispense with a lecture, without first apprising the Warden, and obtaining his sanction.

“5.—That every student is to come into residence on the first day of Term, and to report himself to the Warden and Senior Tutor of his department, and to the Deputy Treasurer personally; and no student to go out of residence before the last day of Term, except in case of illness, or other urgent cause, to be approved of by the Warden and Professors and the Senior Tutor of his department.

“6.—That the out-students report themselves on the first day of every Term to the Warden and to the Senior Tutor of their respective departments, and on the first day of every session to the Deputy Treasurer; and they are to continue in regular attendance on the College lectures and examinations until the last day of Term, except in case of illness, or other urgent cause, to be approved by the Warden and Professors and Senior Tutor of the department.”

The following fundamental law, submitted by the Committee of Council of the Queen's Hospital to your Board in December last, met with their approval, and has since been confirmed at the annual meeting of the Governors of that Charity:—

“That no person shall be capable of being Physician or Surgeon to the General Hospital, Dispensary, or Workhouse, or other similar Institution, and to this Hospital at one and the same time, and that acceptance of such office elsewhere shall be, *de facto*, a forfeiture of office in this Hospital.”

On the retirement of Dr. Nelson as Physician to the Queen's Hospital your Council recommended to the Hospital Board Dr. Heslop, recently a distinguished resident medical officer of the General Hospital; the recommendation was adopted, and Dr. Heslop's appointment has since been confirmed at the annual general meeting of the Hospital.—It may, perhaps, not be considered a digression if your Council here mention that they have granted the use of your Library and Arts Lecture Hall for the meetings of a Medico-Chirurgical Society, organized by Dr. Heslop, and which already numbers in its membership upwards of sixty of the leading practitioners of the town and district, and which promises materially to promote the advancement of medical science in the provinces.—Your Council have the pleasure to inform you that, on the unanimous recommendation of the Professors, and under the provisions of the Charter, Mr. Alfred Freer, of Stourbridge, has been elected a Fellow of your College.

Your Council have the pleasure to state that your student, Mr. Wall, has been elected by examination, at which six candidates presented themselves, Resident Medical Officer of the Liverpool Northern Hospital; and your student, Mr. Webb, Resident Medical Officer of the Stafford County Hospital.

In conclusion, your Council, in April last, memorialized the Right Hon. the Board of Trade and the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to make a grant of money in aid of your College.

Your Council regret to state that the applications were unsuccessful. From the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade the following reply was received :—

“ Sir—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and memorial from the Council of the Queen’s College. In reply, I am to state to you, for the information of the Council, that their Lordships have no power to make any such payment of money as seems to be contemplated by the memorialists, or to give any pecuniary aid to the College.

“ I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

“ JAMES BOOTH.

“ William Sands Cox, Esq.”

From the Committee of Council on Education, the following communication was received :—

“ Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. I am directed to state that the limited fund placed at the disposal of the Committee of Council is confined in its application to the promotion of schools intended primarily for the education of children from those classes of society which support themselves by manual labour. As the education of these classes does not appear to be the characteristic object of the Queen’s College at Birmingham, my Lords regret that they are precluded from giving effect to the memorial from your Council.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ William Sands Cox, Esq.”

“ R. D. LINGEN.

Under these circumstances, your Council now come forward and appeal to the public in general, and to every friend of sound and religious education for every profession and order of life, for support.

The Council specify the following particulars in which assistance would be most acceptable :—

1.—Donations and bequests of money towards the endowment of Fellowships, Professorships, and Scholarships.

2.—Donations of Books in all the departments of Science, Literature, Art, and Theology.

3.—Donations of Anatomical and Pathological Specimens, and of Specimens in the several departments of Natural History.

4.—Donations of Philosophical Apparatus, Models of Machinery, and Specimens of the Fine Arts.

Your Council entertain a confident hope that the sympathy and co-operation of their fellow-townsmen and wealthy proprietors of the mining districts will be extended to the labours in this Institution, as directed to the great object of interest and importance in the present day, namely, the conservation, and advance, and perpetuity of sound practical and religious education.

The prizes and honours were then distributed in the following order by the Chairman, Dr. Birt Davies, Dr. Wright, Dr. Heslop, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Berry, the Rev. G. Richards, the Rev. W. Hunt, the Rev. J. B. Owen, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. O’Flanagan.

Diplomas of Fellowship.—William Roden, M.D., Kidderminster; T. H. Barker, M.D., Bedford; Alfred Freer, M.R.C.S., Stourbridge.

Diploma of B.A. Degree, London University : Henry Stone Lambert.—Second Certificate of Honours in Chemistry, London University : H. S. Lambert.—Certificate, First Examination for M.B., London University : J. A. Vincent.—First Class Certificate, Matriculation, London University : John C. M. Bright, T. C. W. Henchley.—Second Class Certificate, Matriculation, London University : G. Henry Green, Henry T. Coathupe.

Warneford Scholars and Medallists—Scholars’ Certificates : Webb, Franks, Wilkinson.—Warneford Gold Medals : Webb, Waller.

Theological Prize.—Books (Five Guineas) : Perry.

The Vice-Principal’s Prize.—Books (Five Guineas) : Bond.

General Literature.—The Piercy Prize (Books, Five Guineas), Proficiency in German : Bond.—The Webster Prize (Books, Five Guineas), Proficiency in French : Bond.

Professors' Prizes.—Anatomy, Medal: Wilkinson.—Surgery, Medal: James. Certificates: Franks, Salter.—Medicine, Medal: Webb. Certificates: Franks, Wilkinson.—Chemistry, Medal: Harris. Certificate: Lambert.—Materia Medica, Medal: Jacob. Certificate: Fowke.—Botany, Medal: Jauncey. Certificate: Fowke.—Midwifery, Medal: Franks. Certificate: Fowke.—Forensic Medicine, Medal: Harris.—Demonstrations, Medal: Fowke.

Clinical Prizes.—Books (Five Guineas), Medicine: Franks.—Books (Ten Guineas), Medicine: Banks.—Books (Five Guineas), Medicine: Wilkinson.—Books (Five Guineas), Surgery: Jauncey.

Tutors' Prizes.—Classical Prize Books: Bright.—Mathematical Prize Books, First Class: Smith.—Mathematical Prize Books, Second Class: Bright, Coathupe.—Medical Tutor's Prize, Chemistry: Coathupe.—Anatomy and Botany: Bond.—French Master's Prize: Moore.—German Master's Prize: Bright.—Drawing Master's Prize: Bond.

Medical Students' Debating Society.—Books (Five Guineas), Prize Papers: Franks.

Governors' Gold Medals.—The Governors' Gold Medals for regularity and good conduct for a period of three years: Perry, Franks.

The Ven. Archdeacon SANDFORD then rose and delivered the following eloquent ADDRESS, which was listened to with the most profound attention:—

Mr. High Bailiff—When I consider who have preceded me on similar occasions, and the importance of the theme on which I am to speak, I may well claim the indulgence which will never be refused to one who endeavours to the best of his ability to discharge a duty at the call of others. And yet I should be unworthy of my office in the Church, and in the Council of this Institution, did I shrink from addressing you. Certainly a Clergyman, and a member of an educational body, should be ready, when required, to express his conviction on what, in its real, legitimate, and comprehensive sense and scope, we must feel to be of all subjects the most interesting and momentous—the education of immortal spirits. I say in its true and comprehensive sense; for happily it is not necessary for me to urge here what is the growing and deepening conviction of all thoughtful and earnest minds—that the end, and therefore the business of education is not merely to unfold the intellect and furnish the head, and impart acuteness and dexterity in the pursuits and acquisitions of this world—to make clever mechanicians, and smart men of business, and able practitioners of the medical and legal profession, or even accomplished theologians; but to develop, and cultivate, and discipline the heart—to elicit and mature the ray divine to render present duties introductory and ancillary to those far higher, and life on earth the vestibule of a nobler existence. To educate is not to teach, but to train—to develop affections even more than faculties—to impart principles which will make a man conscientious, and pains-taking, and earnest, and large-hearted: what he whose teaching was of Gamaliel, but whose training of Christ, describes as “not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.” And, doubtless, much of our failure, and consequent disappointment as teachers, is referable to the very inadequate, I fear I must say, Godless idea, which so long prevailed, as to what education is. And this, even after the educational movement of later days began—the aim being rather to sharpen the wit, and store the memory, than to keep God before the mind, and make His will the rule, and His approval the end of existence. I shall never forget a remark which fell some years ago, in my presence, from the lips of a great scholar, and a good man, the late Dr. Arnold, and which, indeed, revealed the secret of his own success as a teacher, when, on being asked his opinion of the writings of a distinguished author, he replied, “they are deficient in what ought to be the essence of all teaching—the thought of God.” Even the subject-matter of what was taught indicated misapprehension—a want of the real and practical, a losing sight of that actual business of life for which, to take the lowest view, education is preparatory. We can all remember when fluency in construing a Greek or Latin author, and writing Latin verse, was thought to constitute a learned education. To obtain scholastic and collegiate honours, you must have been versed in the dialects and inflexions of dead tongues, in the annals of Greece and Rome, in the constitutions of Athens and

of the "City on the Seven Hills;" but you might have known nothing of modern European literature and history, nothing of the speech or the transactions of men of your own day, nothing of the laws and constitution of your own country; might not have mastered the mysteries of the multiplication table, or the rule of three, or have been able to cast up a tradesman's account, or been even quite sure whether the town of Birmingham is in Warwickshire or in Mesopotamia. And as to the matters of more moment—the lore of Scripture, the knowledge of God, the ethics of the Gospel, the records and polity of the Christian Church, the code and principles of the faith by which we are to be saved—you might have known less of these than of Cicero, and Seneca, and Epictetus, or of the impostures of Pagan mythology. I will say nothing of the morals of our Schools and Universities forty years ago, for I have no wish to disparage days gone by, or unduly exalt, by comparison, those that are. Only when persons bemoan, as they sometimes do, the decadence of piety and the decline of existing institutions, and would have us believe that the older we grow the worse we become in all things; when our own reminiscences of School and College, of the state of society, and of the state of the Church, show such a change for the better, such progress and improvement, such a blessed and edifying, and God-caused amelioration—it always sounds to me as if the traveller by the rail were to deplore the retardation of locomotion since the good old days of broad-wheeled waggons, and reminds me of an old lady whom I once heard bemoaning the deterioration of morals and the degeneracy of religion since the time when there was only one service in the Church on Sunday, and the parishioners used to dine together on that day, and drink, no doubt deep, to "no hymn-books, no Methodists, no new lights of any sort." Now, Sir, I am not a believer in the perfectibility of any of the systems under which we live, nor of man himself in this existing world; but I can look back for nearly fifty years myself, and I have heard details from those older, and when I compare the intellectual, moral, and religious advantages of the present generation with those of that which went before, nay, and I say it not with pride, but humility, when I compare what my own children are, with what, in boyhood, I was myself, I have no words to express my hopes for my age and country, or my gratitude to God. I am hardly old enough to introduce objurgations with "when I was young;" but when I do begin to rate my juniors, it will only be for not improving their transcendental privileges. No one indeed, Sir, of right mind will speak of the Schools and Universities of our land without reverence and affection, without a sense of the benefits they have conferred on learning and religion, without awe for the illustrious and venerable names with which they have been identified since the days of Alfred. To name one of our time-honoured Schools or Universities is to stir deep the heart of every one who is conversant with the literature or the annals of his country. Far be from us any words disparaging, or thoughts undutiful, towards Institutions to which some of us have been so much, and, but for our own fault, might have been more beholden. We would only record with thankfulness their improvement, would only wish to see their means of doing good developed and extended, and all that impedes their usefulness done away with, and the piety which founded and enriched them find imitators in our own day and amongst ourselves. And when such do appear, we would desire to follow in their steps—to be like the founders of former days, and the benefactors of our own; to do our utmost that the ennobling pursuits and sublime consolations of learning, the blessings of sound, systematic religious teaching and training may be within the reach of every one who gives promise of intellectual and moral superiority—however humble his origin, or narrow his circumstances, however even servile may have been his birth and his occupation.

To vindicate the objects and the principles of the Institution which brings us together to-day is happily no longer necessary. Rather do we meet to record its progress, to witness its efficiency, to signalize the industry and attainments which it has been instrumental in fostering—may I not add, to bless God for the philanthropy which founded, the munificence which endowed, the unfaltering and self-sacrificing zeal which has encouraged, sustained, and carried it through.

If, Sir, the man who plants a tree, or multiplies the blades of

grass, and thus promotes the growth of vegetation, is justly deemed a benefactor, what shall we say of him who would enlarge the province of the mind, extend the domain of thought, bring the fruitage of the tree of knowledge, nay, of that tree of which "the leaves are for the healing of the nations," within their reach who, with appetite and aptitude to enjoy, have been hitherto debarred by the accident of their birth or the obstruction of their poverty. To augment the food of physical existence and cheapen the bread that perisheth is a great thing; and to have striven for and conceded this when ephemeral prejudices and conflicts shall have passed away, will be reckoned hereafter amongst the best triumphs of reason and religion in an age all rich in them. And yet, great as are such boons, what are they in comparison with those which take the embargo from knowledge, disimprison mind, facilitate pursuits and sympathies which civilize and fraternize mankind, and cheapen and disseminate the "bread which cometh down from Heaven, and endureth unto everlasting life?" Sir, it is easy to applaud when a scheme is successful—to share a triumph when victory is secured; and one is continually reminded of our great lexicographer's definition—"Is not" he wrote, "a patron one who lookswith unconcern upon a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached the shore encumbers him with his help?" The founders and early friends of this Institution will exclaim that they were never without sympathy and encouragement, and recite with thankfulness the co-operation vouchsafed to them. But we know that in this, as in all undertakings for man's good and God's glory, there will have been discouragements and obstructions; cold water and faint praise, and the hanging-back till the shore was reached before the hand was stretched out to aid. In a country like ours, where enthusiasm is thought almost criminal, with the many it will always be, *not* is the thing right, and is it called for, but is it likely to succeed? And therefore the more glorious the ventures which are the characteristic of the truly great, and make human works of price in God's eyes! Other men may build, but who laid the foundation? Others will enter into the labour, but who laboured first? When the mustard-seed has become a tree, and the rivulet a river, and what was begun in weakness and in sinking of heart has waxed great, and as a School of Medicine, and of Science, and of Law, and of Theology, this once humble College shall have taken its place amongst time-honoured seats of learning, future generations will recall their first benefactors. Or should, my friends, your names be forgotten whilst your work remains to bless—as with the holy and beautiful Houses of God in our land, where successive generations admire and worship without knowledge or thought of the head which planned, the hands that reared; yet will not your work be in vain in the Lord, for others will reap what you have sown, others imitate the example of munificence which you have set them. And just as evil is contagious and self-producing, surviving to poison, and to blight, and to curse while the world lasts, so are the principles, and examples, and harvests of the good. Thought most animating but most awe-inspiring, showing us the true value, yet also the dread responsibilities of this life; stamping even common words and actions with such inexpressible importance—teaching us, shadows of a shade, who are "crushed before the moth," that even in this our ephemeral existence we may be fellow-workers with God, and exercise an influence on ages yet unborn. Sir, the course of study pursued at Queen's College, and the advantages proposed in it to industrious and intelligent youth, have been so fully and ably expounded by others on similar occasions to the present, that it would be superfluous for me to dilate upon them now. Enough to know that the student may be there instructed in the principles of science and of art; in the properties of herbs, and the laws of chemical affinity; in engineering and architecture; in the organization and functions of the human frame; in pharmacy, and manipulation and pathology; may learn how as a medical practitioner to arrest and heal disease, assuage pain, prolong life; or how, as an engineer, to construct the level and excavate the tunnel, and plant the rail, and propel the locomotive, to span the yawning chasm, and scale the dizzy height, and graduate the declivity; or how, as an architect, to rear works stately, colossal, and enduring, or of gossamer and fairy lightness and crystal translucency: in a word, how to minister in a thousand

ways, to the convenience, the embellishment, and the intercourse of life; and without any necromancy but that of genius and of science, to realize the fictions of Oriental hyperbole, and even surpass the genii of the lamp and of the ring, by only rivalling the achievements of Watt, and Stephenson, and Paxton. Here also may the student be instructed in the history of other countries, and the laws and institutions of his own—may imbibe the spirit of a jurisprudence which, based upon eternal principles of right, has been moulded to meet the varying circumstances and growing exigencies of the country and the age, so as to secure the interests of property, and yet accord with the humanizing influence of religion; and thus administer distributive and impartial justice to all alike, high and low, rich and poor. Here, too, it may be hoped, he will learn to appreciate, and therefore to venerate and love, the form of government under which it is his happiness to live, and which has made England what she is. And as he apprehends the genius of our unrivalled Constitution, and learns from its up-growth the nascent and revivacious power of freedom, and his heart glows with the consciousness of English citizenship, he will contract a keener sense of his privileges and responsibilities as a subject of the British Crown. And seeing how the rights of the prince and the people are identified—how the monarchy is beloved, because it is constitutional—how the representative system is a guarantee for the security of the Throne and the liberties of the subject, he will understand how his own country is exempt from the contests which rend, and the commotions which convulse other lands; from the periodical regurgitations of social and political reaction which manifest themselves, at one time in the excesses of revolutionary licentiousness, and at another in the equally spasmodic and irrational, but more degrading paroxysm of national subserviency. And it may be hoped that he may mark, learn, and inwardly digest, that the progressive improvement which every intelligent and good man must desiderate, and would labour to help forward, is not to be effected amongst ourselves by anarchical theories, and Utopian schemes, and rash organic changes; but by the diffusion of sound views, the development of civil rights; by the timely correction of whatever is clearly an abuse; by the gradual amelioration which reason and religion, profiting by the lights of experience, and operating through public opinion, are sure, in a land like this, sooner or later, to effect constitutionally and by law. Nor in this land only; for, by the will of God, has not physical science become the handmaid of the Gospel, and by the printing press and the rail are not noble and soul-enfranchising thoughts transfused, as by electric speed, so that, in a day, the mustard-seed becomes a tree; and we may hope to see, and *that* by means of a single and a female pen, the foulest blot on civilization and Christianity expunged; and by an act of magnanimous spontaneity America justify her place amidst the nations of the world, and deserve the name of free, when she shall no longer shelter an oppressor, or possess a slave!

Once more; and for this I most bless God. In connection with this College future servants of the Church will be instructed and trained for their holy, responsible, and blessed work; will be taught themselves that they may teach, and, under the direction of one experienced, learn lessons which, by the grace of God, may influence for good their future walk and teaching, even qualifying them to be faithful stewards of God's mysteries, and expounders of His word; and, in these eventful and anxious days, to resuscitate, and build up, and extend Christ's Church. But of this more anon. For me to dilate, Sir, on all such topics now would be unsuitable. But as one conversant with the educational systems of both this and the sister country, I may perhaps be permitted to bear my testimony inferentially to the claims of an Institution which appears to me to combine many of the advantages of both. Before I studied and graduated at Oxford, I had been an alumnus of the schools and colleges of Scotland. I also had a brother, who, after reaping the highest honours of an English University, and earning the esteem of competitors, who lived longer to benefit the world, and thus win for themselves a higher rank than mere title can confer, and by whom his memory is still had in honour, afterwards, as a Professor, gave an impulse to classical literature in Scotland which will long be remembered. I can carry my recollections back to an Edinburgh school—not the Academy from which the plebeian element has been

eliminated, but the high school of Adams and Ritchie, and Pillans and Carson—conducted on what I understand to be the model of the noble foundation here, which was resuscitated by Jeune, extended by Lee, and is still sustained by Gifford, and in which there is that fusion of classes which seems to me so beneficial to both; where in the kindly associations and generous rivalries of youth, in that arena in which diligence, and proficiency, and goodness are the only criterion, boys of different ranks learn to admire, and to esteem, and to trust one another. It is well that there should be a platform on which, at least in the days of ingenuous youth, men may meet with no distinctions between them but those of moral worth and intellectual ability. Forty years have elapsed since I sat on the same form with two boys, the one just above me, the other the head boy of the class; and though the last time I saw them the one was behind a counter and the other carrying a hod, I still think of them with respect and affection. And so afterwards, in the lecture-rooms at Glasgow, where youths of all ranks and countries are commingled, some of them, I remember, gaunt of limb and swarth of visage, all ignorant of what our Transatlantic brethren call “withering conventionalities,” but keen of intellect, of earnest mind, athirst for learning, working hard and living hard, and after the six months’ session returning to the farm or the hill-side, to earn by labour of hand and sweat of brow the cost of another academic course. Whether my tone was deteriorated by such association others must judge. I know my heart was enlarged—that I learned to revere industry and earnestness of soul, wherever found—to take a truer view of the responsibilities of station—to bear in mind that those, by the force of circumstances and the award of Providence, low in the social scale, may be high in all that constitutes a man—to anticipate the day which, reclaiming trusts, and reckoning for talents lent, shall strip the disguises and level the distinctions of this world, and deal with every man on the score of his individual accountableness, and render to Lazarus and to Dives according as his work has been. You will not wonder that with such antecedents and such recollections, I should delight to see knowledge cheapened, and desire to co-operate in schemes for extending to all classes of our countrymen the advantages of College education. I would add that I rejoice that while you have adopted from Scotland and from Germany what experience teaches me to be the benefit of the professorial chair, you have combined with it, in your Institution, what is of infinite importance, but in which the Scotch Universities are wanting—the supervision and the discipline of the English Collegiate system.

There is one department in the College in which I may be expected, as a Clergyman, to take a special interest, in providing which Dr. Warneford has put a fitting crown on his work—I mean the endowment of a Theological Chair. I speak as a Christian when I applaud the religious character of the entire Institution—the making Christianity its foremost and pervading feature—the incorporating it with the whole frame-work and fabric, and writing on threshold and portico, “the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding.” I speak as a Churchman when I commend the manliness and the consistency of identifying the principles and doctrine of our national communion with what is strictly a national Institution. From no merely professional feeling—with no sectional prepossessions, or exclusiveness, I rejoice that, without any wish to dictate or debar, our founders have prescribed the distinct and definite teaching, and affixed the seal of the English Church to a College devised, endowed, and carried through by Churchmen. But I speak as a Christian, Churchman, and Minister, when I applaud the foundation of a Theological Chair, for the special education and training up of those who are to hold the honourable but onerous and responsible office of messengers, watchmen, and stewards of the Lord. That the necessity of such formative process—such distinct preparatory education for Holy Orders, is increasingly felt, surely indicates the revival and deepening of religion amongst us. The wonder is that we should not always have recognized the crying need of such training; that for the most difficult, delicate, and momentous of all offices we should not have required that special and distinctive education which is insisted on in every other walk of life. It only shows the preponderance which we give, practically, to the things of this life over things eternal. We require professional training in all to whom we entrust interests

terrene—the management of our estates, the exposition of our laws, the construction of our edifices—the care of our bodies; for Law and Medicine, and Architecture and Engineering—in short, all purposes civil, secular, of this earth. We do not turn men out to experimentalize on our persons or properties. If only a finger or a tooth ache we must have the first medical advice; and on what touches our pockets we insist on an opinion from the first legal authority. We do not consider it enough that practitioners should have good natural abilities, and have enjoyed a superior general education; in them we require special preparatory study, and profound professional knowledge. I quite believe the education at our Universities to be first rate—that the culture of mind and the high tone of gentlemanly feeling which may be learnt there are the best substratum on which to rear the professional superstructure. On consulting a friend of legal eminence the other day as to the best education for the bar, he said at once, “one of the Universities.”—but he added, “then a solicitor’s or a conveyancer’s office.” And therefore I rejoice that the youth of Birmingham have so near at hand, and at a diminished cost, the advantages of a College education—and this not so much for the actual amount of knowledge which they may carry hence, as for the moral and mental training—the spirit of application, and the power of saying “no,” which may be acquired there. But then, over and above this, besides the Language, and History, and Ethics, and Mathematics—and what is of higher moment still, the *ηθος* to be acquired by the academic course—to qualify man for Holy Orders, to fit him to be a Clergyman, to capacitate him to expound Holy Scripture, to deal with hearts, and consciences, and souls, to thread his way through doctrinal contrarieties and rubrical ambiguities, and party and professional prepossessions; and, in days like these, to exercise influence over those of whom he is the authorized instructor, his own mind should have been exercised and furnished on the subject of his mission. If he has no matured opinions of his own, he should have at least consulted the writings of our great Divines. If he have not taken the journey himself—and how little comparatively can any young man know of that experimental Divinity—which is the highest of all—but which can be learnt only in the wrestlings of the closet, and in the conflicts, the sufferings, the miscarriages and recoveries of what has been well called the battle of life—he should at least have consulted a road-book, and gleaned intelligence from those competent to afford it, before he undertakes to guide his fellows in a path in which to wander is to perish. What wonder, Sir, that we hear of such derelictions and defections—that Rome triumphs in the inconstancy of even Ministers of our Communion; that we are at times pained by the headiness and self-sufficiency of our younger Clergy? It is because men are shallow that they are pragmatical; because they have looked on only one side the shield that they are pugnacious; because they “measure themselves by themselves, and compare themselves among themselves,” that they are not wise, and fancy themselves giants when they are but pigmies. We are often reminded of Archbishop Leighton’s reproof to a youthful Divine who accosted him with “My Lord, there is a passage in Scripture which I do not understand”—“There are a great many passages, young gentleman, which pass my comprehension.” Would they but study Ecclesiastical History, they would see that opinions which fascinate them by their novelty are but exploded errors—that when they think they have made discoveries in theology, they have but resuscitated heresies—that the flowery margin on which they stray, and fancy a mine of wealth, is but an extinct or still smouldering crater. Would they study our old Divines, those masters of thought and diction, whose very dust is gold—digging deep and drinking deep, instead of borrowing their views from ephemeral periodicals and party journals, they would learn that arguments which are represented as unanswerable, have been answered a thousand times—that what is designated primitive is but mediæval; that it is their ignorance which renders the one redoubtable; their imaginativeness which makes the other attractive—that learning and experience, like Ithuriel’s lance, would detect the counterfeit and dispel the illusion.

Sir, it was at no time justifiable or safe to leave our teachers untaught—to commit trusts, of all the weightiest, to babes in Christ; but now, it is simply suicidal. The world is instinct with intelligence, athirst for information, restless, if you will, and insatiable

in enquiry; taking nothing upon trust, but bent on proving all things; sceptical even of what has been justified by experience; impatient, if not scornful, of what has nothing to plead but prescription, nothing to rest on but that it is established. The Church must rise to the emergency. Its learning, its teaching, its labours, its practice must, at least, keep pace with the spirit and requirements of the age. I do not say, if it would be respected—if it would retain its titles and its temporalities—if it would stand in the hour of approaching trial: but if it would do its Master's work, and maintain His cause, and vindicate its claims as His institution—and not be a confusion to its friends, and a prey to its enemies. Its Ministry must be felt to be no shelter for ignorance, no sinecure for indolence and self-indulgence, no mere passport to gentility, no profitable, professional investment, no "refuge for the destitute;" but a work sacred, awful, laborious—calling for high attainments, true devotedness, single aims—to be sought, not for its emoluments and its preferments, but for its scope for usefulness. Our object should be to introduce into our Ministry men of earnest minds and simple habits; to supply them not merely with counsel for their inexperience, and teaching for their ignorance, but examples which may gain their love and kindle their imitation. They must be initiated

into not only the *ἐξηγησις*, but the *ασκησις*; that is, not merely the theory, but the practice of religion. And this surely is a plea for planting your department in a place like this—amidst the sights and sounds of teeming, busy, suffering human life—rather than amidst the scenes and associations of our Universities, or even under the shadow of our venerable and eloistered Cathedrals. For in this, as in all else, we have Him for our example whose vigils were spent in seclusion, but whose work was among the sons of men—in the night on the mount, but in the day in the city. And our mission is to man as we find him in this hard-working and sin-vexed world, and if in scenes like this the Church of a former age was wanting, is it not here we are to make reparation?

"These gracious lines shed Gospel light

"On Mammon's gloomiest cells,

"As on some city's cheerless night

"The tide of sunrise swells,

"Till tower, and dome, and bridge-way proud

"Are mantled with a golden cloud;

"And to wise hearts this certain hope is given,

"'No mist that man may raise shall hide the eye of Heaven.'"

And now, Sir, I should draw at once to a close, for I have too long occupied attention, were there not another department of this College which calls especially for the sympathy of the Clergy—that which provides for the cure, or at least alleviation, of sufferings which we are so often called to commiserate, but have, alas, no power to relieve. I have often felt, if I were not a Clergyman, I should wish to be a medical man; if I were not a physician of the soul, I should wish to be a physician of the body. Were it not my mission to deal with moral maladies, and spirit-wounds, and soul-sicknesses, with the anatomy of the inner man—to minister to minds diseased—I should study to resemble my Redeemer in curing physical infirmity, and assuaging pain, and healing them that have need of healing. Our Lord did both—nay, more, he bore our sicknesses and carried our sorrows; and this that he might sympathize with and heal both. We read that He "went about teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the kingdom; and healing all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease among the people;" that they "brought unto Him all that were sick, and all that were taken with divers diseases and torments; and He healed them." And as we cannot doubt that mechanical improvements, and chemical discoveries, by which medical science has been signalized of late, which simplify operations and abbreviate and dull pain, when they do not preclude it, are from Him—still less can we discredit His presence with those who may be seen exploring, on errands of merey, scenes of loathsome disease and squalid misery, from which even ministers of Christ have been known to shrink, that they might carry medical relief, "without money, and without price," to the poor, the destitute, and the dying. I could speak of many now alive thus imbued with their Master's spirit and imitating His example, and as much distinguished for their beneficence as their

skill—of one amongst ourselves, who, whatever may be his fame as a Professor, will be better known and loved as the benefactor of the distressed, the patron of science and of art, the cheapener and diffuser of knowledge, the coadjutor of Lyttelton and Law, the friend of Warneford, the founder of a College and a Hospital.* But I would mention only one who early imbued me with a veneration for his order, who is always associated in my mind with a suffering relative, whom he treated with the tenderness of a son—whose kindness made his visits doubly welcome—the pious and intellectual Abercromby; of whom, though the member of another communion, a Scottish Prelate used to say that he valued him even more as a friend than a physician; and who, I trust, is now with him, where the intricacies of science and theology which they discussed so amicably together are unravelled, where there is “no more sickness, and no more pain,” and where sympathy with suffering is exchanged for fellowship in bliss. One word in conclusion to the students of this Institution, some of whom, I see decorated with well-earned badges of distinction, and whom I am to congratulate on their success, many of whom, I trust, I may felicitate upon their industry and attainments, reminding them,

Non tam turpe vinci, quam contendisse decorum;
and towards all of whom I trust I may be permitted to express the most friendly feeling. On an occasion like the present, indeed, I cannot but recall the words of him who trained the early mind of the immortal Luther, “I never behold an assemblage of students without anticipating their destination—without seeing in them the future scholars, and philosophers, and physicians, and divines, and statesmen, who are to instruct, adorn, and benefit the world, and who even at school and college afford prognostics of what they are to be.” I wish I could impress upon you, if this is needed, the incalculable value of these early days, of the studies in which you are now engaged, of the characters you are now establishing, of the foundation on which will be reared the superstructure of the future life—for even a “child may be known by his ways;” how much more is the youth the father of the man. I wish I could impart to you the fruits of my own experience. God knows, if we ever wish to renew our strength, and live over again the days that are past, it is not to prolong life in a world where the heart is to be disciplined by sorrow, but that we might better improve our advantages and redouble our diligence, and make greater progress in piety and learning. You will never regret, my young friends, the efforts or the self-denial you practice now. Your only regret will be if you have neglected opportunities of acquirement, and not done your best to qualify yourselves for the earnest work of future life. Be not discouraged by present difficulties, nor damped by having to make your own way. Be sure that a life of professional labour is the happiest. “If I were to live over again,” said one to me the other day whose fortune precluded the necessity of exertion, but who has improved better than any man I know the leisure thus afforded, “I would study day and night for a profession.” You will have no cause to regret that you were not born to affluence, if you are earnest in your pursuits, and realize the spirit in which the artist spoke, when on contemplating a master-piece of kindred genius he exclaimed, “and I, too, am a painter.” Above all, shun vice, which will soil and check the genial current of the soul, for no man can be truly great who is not virtuous. Try to environ yourselves with illustrious memories, with examples of living worth, with thoughts of God. Strive to resemble your great compatriot, of whom, however brilliant his achievements and imperishable his fame, the proudest distinction will ever be, that he was “a man of duty.” And though you cannot hope to fill like him a conspicuous page in the history of the world, you will, at least, have the testimony of an approving conscience, the respect of your contemporaries, and the future blessing of Almighty God. And, “may your path be as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.”

At the conclusion of the above address the thanks of the meeting were most cordially given to Archdeacon Sandford; and thanks having been voted to the High Bailiff, the proceedings terminated.

* Professor Sands Cox.